BARON P. HILL 9TH DISTRICT, INDIANA

COMMITTEE ON **ENERGY AND COMMERCE**

SUBCOMMITTEE ON TELECOMMUNICATIONS AND THE INTERNET

SUBCOMMITTEE ON COMMERCE, TRADE, AND CONSUMER PROTECTION

ENVIRONMENT AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

SUBCOMMITTEE ON RESEARCH AND SCIENCE EDUCATION

Dear Colleague,

Congress of the United States

House of Representatives Washington, BC 20515-1409

UAW on the Peru-FTA

November 6, 2007

commending the efforts of the Committee on Ways and Means for negotiating a fair free trade

in the trade agreement. Please read the attached letter.

Sincerely,

agreement with Peru. This letter highlights the UAW's support for the strong labor standards included

I would like to bring your attention to the recent letter from the United Auto Workers (UAW)

Member of Congress

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INTERNATIONAL UNION, UNITED AUTOMOBILE, AEROSPACE & AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT WORKERS OF AMERICAN DATE.

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VICE PRESIDENTS: GENERAL HOLIEFIELD . BOB KING . CAL RAPSON . JIMMY SETTLES . TERRY THURMAN

October 2, 2007



1757 N STREET, N.W. WASHINGTON, D.C. 20036 TELEPHONE: (202) 828-8500 FAX (202) 293-3457

Dear Representative:

In the near future the House will take up the proposed U.S.-Peru Free Trade Agreement (Peru FTA). The UAW wishes to share with you our views on this free trade deal.

First, it is important to recognize that the Peru FTA does not pose a significant threat to the jobs of American workers. Trade from Peru is too small to have a significant impact on the U.S. economy. Peru does not have any automotive industry that would pose a threat to the jobs of UAW members. No other union has identified members' jobs that would be threatened by this trade deal. To the contrary, some entertainment industry unions have indicated that the Peru FTA will actually provide greater protection for the jobs of their members.

Second, the UAW strongly supports the provisions on worker rights and the environment that have been included in the Peru FTA. These provisions require Peru to adopt, maintain and enforce in their own laws and in practice the five internationally-recognized labor standards, as stated in the 1998 ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work. They also require Peru to adopt, implement and effectively enforce laws and regulations to fulfill its obligations under various multilateral environmental agreements. Significantly, these core worker rights and environmental protections are subject to the same dispute settlement and enforcement mechanisms as commercial provisions of the trade agreement.

The UAW commends Ways and Means Committee Chairman Charles Rangel and Trade Subcommittee Chairman Sander Levin for their efforts in negotiating these important provisions dealing with worker rights and the environment. They represent substantial progress in achieving this longstanding objective of the labor movement. We believe these provisions will help to prevent globalization from fostering a race to the bottom that undermines the standard of living and quality of life for workers throughout the world.

Contrary to the assertions of some critics, the UAW does not believe that approval of the Peru FTA would be a "slippery slope" leading to approval of all other pending trade deals, including the proposed U.S.-Korea FTA and U.S.-Colombia FTA, or to an extension of "fast track" trade negotiating authority. We applaud

Speaker Pelosi and other Democratic leaders for the strong trade policy statement they issued on June 29 expressing opposition to these two trade deals, and indicating that their legislative priorities do not include extension of "fast track" authority.

The UAW continues to oppose the U.S.-Korea trade deal because its unfair auto provisions would lead to a surge in automotive imports from Korea, while allowing Korea to maintain a variety of non-tariff barriers that effectively exclude U.S.-built automotive products from the Korean market. These one-sided auto provisions pose a direct threat to the jobs of tens of thousands of American workers. We also oppose the U.S.-Colombia trade deal because it does nothing to guarantee that there will be a halt to the widespread violence against trade union officials and other human rights activists in Columbia. Finally, we oppose any extension of "fast track" trade negotiating authority because of the abysmal record of the Bush administration on trade policy. Instead, we urge Congress to move forward with positive trade measures, including legislation to combat currency manipulation and to reauthorize and improve the trade adjustment assistance program.

Thank you for considering our views on these important trade issues.

Sincerely,

Alan Reuther

Legislative Director

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